FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

___ HOW SCOUTS WORKED. Serg't Knight Tells About How They Went About Getting Information.

(Continued from April 6.)

"N my last I told of my boy Henry wanting to forage for our command, and, giving him certain instructions, after thoroughly convincing him that he must be careful in his treatment of citizens, and that he must control the negroes he had with him, I saw them start, with some misgivings as to what the resnit would be, and then started myself for another day's espionage in the vicinity of Tinsley's Mill and Corbin's Bridge. In going put I kept off the roads and in the woods entirely. I had not gone far before I found a deserted field hospital of our own. There was a large lot of amputated limbs, piled up as much as four feet high, and one dead man who had been trought in on a stretcher. He was a Sergeaut, and had evidently died before the Surgeons had an opportunity of operating on him. | was done by the scouts. Before going a mile beyond there an awful steach assailed me, and the further I went the worse it became. I could hardly get my horse along, it was so overpowering. At last I discovered the source from whence it came. A poor Confederate evidently had been wounded, and had wandered off into the woods, lay down, and died. The corpse was in a fearful condition-swellen and blackened beyond recognition. I sat for a moment and looked at him, and "How sweet to die for one's country" came to my mind. "Not like that; excuse me,"

I thought to myself, and went on. On arriving at the edge of the timber, before entering the open field, I gave the whole of the country in my front a thorough examination ride direct from the woods and examine the ravine higher up than our friends, the enemy. had senetrated the day before. There were no the tree where the two of us had been the day before. Nothing of any moment took place until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when two regiments of cavalry came from behind the woods on the opposite side of the river and took a position as though they were going to dispute the crossing of the bridge.

They had hardly been in position five minand the wounded in the large barn before men- that befel them. tioned were transferred to them, and then disappeared toward the right of their line, Shortly after they were out of sight the caventirely as soon it was dark,

A little before dark the same negro man who had informed us the day before of the little surprise-party that Miss Laura Tinsley had kindly prepared for as, came to where I was and gave me a map that he had found. The name of some Colonel of our forces was writmove off toward the Courthouse; that what anywhere in sight, and they were going away

contrabands had not returned and nearly all the New York Times was sitting moodily by eagerly inquired if we had anything to eat. Knowing that he did not mean army rations,

are anxious to see you at Headquarters. They D. C. have sent over two or three times to see if you had got in. If I were in your place I'd go right over."

As it was about half a mile to Headquarters ports were always made to Col. Geo. H. Sharpe, in person, if he were present. When I reached his test there was no one in but John C. Babcock, his Private Secretary. He wanted to know how things were on the right. My answer was that there was nothing going on except that they were evacuating and moving off to had been issued allowing citizens outside of our our left. He immediately seized paper and lines to come in and purchase supplies upon pen and commenced writing. From where I | their taking the oath of allegiance. Many had sat I could see that he commenced thus: availed themselves of the privilege. This ex-"Kuight reports the enemy leaving their left." Then turning to me he said:

have received during the campaign, and it is in direct conflict with reports received all day Corps has been sent out there."

last one of them have left there before this." what made me think as I did, he learned every | The corn came from the Doctor's crib, thing I had to tell. I showed him the map the contraband had given me-in fact left it with

him, and fully committed myself to the report. not been quite so positive. I thought to myof decriving you. If they had troops where you could not see them, and should make an that no sleep visited my eyes that night.

had returned. The Times correspondent was Savage; that the Doctor was a hard master. despondent, but not more so than I. I really mule and cart. Both wagon and cart were Doctor making his way to the same point. trabands had proved themselves a complete and | cursed you-all; how he said if he took the oath

and butter, we sent them to Gen. Patrick with | death," the boy replied. The Doctor asked the | offer. our compliments. We never heard of any com- Captain what he intended to do about it. The plaint, although all hands had many misgivings | Captain said that if the boy wanted to go back when we saw the profuse supply unloaded.

man, and when we sought our blankets, about midnight, all hands were very happy. I lay him, what we would do. awake listening for the sound of componading on the right, which never came, and in the morning I found the Second Corps had been brought back, and it, as well as all the rest of the army, were moving to the left.

struck. In the Fall of 1884 I saw John C. Bab- called on him to assist in taking the boy. One cock, who took my report when I came in from Tinsley's Mill. He did not remember anything of the pepert, but housed up some old photographed maps of the vicinity of Corbin's | them to take the boy. Bridge. One had to hold them up to the light and look through them from the back. While I make no claim to having put down the rebellion, I have always had an idea that my report that night had something to do with the army | himself credit in the way of speed. Finally, moving by the left flank at that time. I was close enough to the front to see the charge that | the Doctor that the men were becoming im-Hancock made at the time when Johnson's Division was captured and brought out of the Confederate works. One of our boys, I remember, was there, and perhaps more, but I distinctly resollect Serg't Wood was mixed up in the But ce.

When Johnson and his men were brought out and taken to the rear among others guarding them was an Irishman rather older than the majority of soldiers, who had lost a finger. In less than an hour I saw him going to the dismounted and let him ride until he got his | Canby was compelled to take to his fort, leavfront again, and said to him: " Most men with as good on excuse as you have would stay in | saw our contraband no more.-G. I. CRUIKtise rear."

"Me comrades are over yau, and I want to be with them," he said. I have often wished I remember is that he was in Hancock's com-

great interest. It was Col. Upton's old regiment, the 121st N. Y. A mist set in, which at | How He Tried to Escape and Met His Death last became a drizzling rain, and those boys stood up to their work like brave and gallant fellows as they were. I don't mean to say that the other regiments which were in that fight on the outside of the works that were taken from the rebels early in the morning did not do their full duty, but I felt more interested in those farmer boys than anyone else on the field. When they came out they could scarcely have been distinguished from negroes, their faces and hands had become so black by biting cartridges and getting the powder smeared on their wet faces and hands.

When we left Spottsylvania Courthouse I don't remember anything of the roads or Pamunkey River near old Hanovertown, where we crossed, and Headquarters were established Jas. Hatton and myself started to carry dispatches to Yorktown, an account of which was

After coming back from that trip I found Headquarters at Cobl Harbor. I shall not at this point, but will confine myself to the operations of the scouts. The reader of these reminiscences must not suppose that what is told in these sketches is a tenth part of what

I can remember that Cline and Pholps had made a perilous trip to Washington with dispatches. Gus Carney and one other had tried, then they tried to go from the Wilderness by land, and failed. Cline and Phelps made their way to the Potomac River, constructed a raft, Some of the boys with a No. 12 or 14 brogau and got across to the Maryland side, where the on their feet would settle in the mud so deep river was several miles in width; got aboard a as to require help to extricate themselves. But schooner where they had smallpox. They had several days later, after marching and wading to draw their pistols and threaten to use them | mountain streams of ice-cold water from anklo before they could make the crew get under

On another occasion, when a few miles farther down than the Wilderness, a large party of the boys went into the " Northern Neck," as with my field-glass, and could see nothing that a stretch of country lying between the Potohorse tracks to be seen, and I rode directly to had been an Orderly for the Provost-Marshalthe top of the hill and took my position under | General. The Lieutenant had not been ther-Honesty in the back and made his escape. Honesty died in a few hours.

Sometimes the boys would go out single,

to myself they were preparing to evacuate and Gen. Meade's Headquarters and said to place. me: "Good-by; I am going to leave you." "Well, sir, good-by. Where are you going?"

"To Philadelphia." went. The man told me that he was over on from Richmond; that his name was John N. were to visit for our supplies. the other side of the bridge and saw the wound- Van Lew; that his family were from Philadeled loaded into the ambulances and saw them phia, originally; that his father had been a by the name of Hamilton, and a little further Grande, and at daybreak we found the enemy When I got back that night to Headquarters | that the family were known as Union people; it was quite dark, and Henry and the other also, that the rebel Provost-Marshal-General

I told him "Not athing; but my man went out he declined, saying the life would not suit that they possessed. I assured her that no overtake him, which we did some time in the foraging this morning early, and if he has not him. I went with him two or three miles soldier should enter the house, but that we afternoon. Our forces were on one side and get into trouble will be back before long. Your | toward the White House, using all the arguhest chance is right here; you had better hang ments I could think of in order to try and back of the house, and this we did when our induce him to stay, but failed,-Jupson Just then one of our hove said to me: "They Knight, Postoffice Department, Washington, found here a chance to swap his mule for a got sight of them again. This put an end to

(To be continued.)

THE CONTRABAND.

into Suffolk. OMETIME in July, 1862, a detachment of the 11th Pa. Cav. under Lieut.-Col. Spear was stationed at Suffolk, Va. Gen. Mansfield was in command, and orders

cited the wrath of their rebel fellow-citizens, and a system of persecution so common in the "This is one of the most important reports we | South in those days was at once begun. Complaints came into Headquarters, and Co. A. Capt. F. A. Stratton, was sent out to invesfrom officers along the lines. They report the tigate and warn the evil-doers of the conse-

enemy massing on our right, and the Second | quences of their conduct. Our route led us through Somerton toward the Chowan River. Yes," said I; "I met them as I came in, and A part of two days was spent in chasing rebel there is no use of their going, for I tell you the preachers and arresting Home Guards, otherwise guerrillas. On our return we halted at Then by a series of cross-questions as to Dr. Savage's to feed our horses and make coffee. As I was sitting on a log enjoying my salt

pork and hardtack, the Doctor took a seat beside me and inquired how he was to get pay for his After leaving him I began wishing that I had | corn. I told him there would be no difficulty about it; all he would have to do was to go to self, "Suppose those people fully realized what | Suffolk and prove his loyalty, and the Governyour presence there meant, and took that way ment would pay him. His chin fell so suddenly I thought it would drop off. We were soon on the march. I was riding

attack out there to-night, what will be thought at the rear of the column, and when about a of you." To make the thing short, I will state | mile from the Doctor's a colored boy came out of the woods and trotted alongside my horse. I When I returned from Headquarters to our asked him where he was going. "O, I gwine camp everything was in statu quo. No foragers with you all." He said he belonged to Dr.

He was telling me his troubles, when, chancliked Henry, and began to fear we would never | ing to look back, I saw the Doctor coming in see him again. At last we heard shouting at his gig as fast as his horse could carry him. some distance, which increased in volume up. As he came up he asked me to catch the boy til our contraband foragers emerged from the | for him. I told him I was not engaged in that depths of the woods, and drove up into the cir- | business just then. The boy passed through cle of light emitted by our examplires. First among the horses so as to put the moving colcame a covered spring wagon with a fine span | umn between him and the Doctor, and ran up of horses with silver plated harness, then a to the head where the Captain was riding, the loaded with chickens, ducks, pails of butter and The command haited, and I rede up to the

honey, demijohns and jugs of milk, eggs, flour, front. The boy, with both hands raised and commeal, lard, a Dutch even in which biscuit | tears streaming from his eyes, was pleading could be baked, and various other culinary uten- with the Captain not to send him back. He ails completed the outfit. As foragers, the con- told what a Secesh the Doctor was; how he

he would spit it out. The chickens and ducks were all plucked and ready for cooking when they brought them back with him he would not hurt him. "Oh, that will keep accurate time, is to send us a Hastily selecting some of the fowls, honey | yes, you know you will. You will whip me to he could do so, but he should not compel him. The Times correspondent was a most grateful | The Doctor then asked if he should attempt to take him and he resisted and he should shoot

At that question Hi Evans, who certainly laid no claims to being an Abolitionist, spoke up: "We would shoot you, --- quick." Some of us had been trying to give the boy a hint to take to the woods. At this point a poor Spetts Ivani. Courthouse was the next snag we | white came up in his cart, and the Doctor glance and the boy was in the woods out of sight. The help would not have availed the Doctor, as the men would not have allowed Cav.

> We moved on, the Doctor following at the rear. We could occasionally catch a glimpse of the boy as he ran through the woods parallel with the column, and he was certainly doing Barnes dropped out of the ranks and informed patient about his following them; that he must to know if it was the Captain's order. Barnes replied that it was his order, and if he knew when he was well off he would obey. He waited with the Doctor until the rear-guard came up, and posted them on the situation. artillerymen killed, They moved very slowly, and got a long way behind. After a run of two or three miles the boy came out on the road. One of the men breath. He went into Suffolk with us, and we

SHANK, Co. A. 11th Pa. Cav., Addison, Iowa. If any young, old, or middle-aged man knew what that man's fate was. All that I can suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. of infantry and one battery of two guns. We back I saw soon afterward a regiment of troops House, Lock Box A, Albion, Mich.

from Herkimer County, N. Y., in which I felt SAM McQUEEN'S CAPTURE. maining there a few days, and finding the en-

at the Hands of Dan Ellis's Men.

and having seen many things of interest that would never have come to my knowledge had it not been for the kindness of an old comrade in persuading me to subscribe for this learned that the troops were on another route paper, which I have long since considered by far the best publication for the ex-soldier in our broad land, I only wonder how any old versity of subjects, and subjects that must be of interest to some one of every household. appearance of the country until we came to the | Cannot name them all; but suffice it to say that such letters of travel and history as those on a farm called Gold Hill, from which place | worth many times the cost of this paper, and | and his force were far back in his rear. Co

had been having a soft time of it for many were wounded. months within the defenses of Knoxville, heard comething drop in their ears while on dressparade in the way of an order to prepare to take the field in light-marching order. March 15, the 1st U. S. C. H. A., over 1,000 strong, by another route, to get through a duplicate set; filed out of our old camp and through Knoxville and on to Strawberry Plains in a polting storm of rain and snow, and oh such mud. to waist deep, found four companies of us in camp two miles south of Taylorsville, at a place

I think was called Blaine's Crossroads. We were under command of Maj. Gray; the Colonel and the balance of the regiment were down on the Watauga River, some 20 or 30 looked suspicious. The first thing to do was to mac and Rappahanueck Rivers is called, and miles below. As we had no supply-train to captured a signal station. A Lieutenant who reach us from the rear, and only a very limited had charge of the station was put in charge of | supply of rations in our camp, it was necessary one of the new hands, called Honesty, who to pick up something around the country from our friends, and as the Johnnies had visited them so often and made themselves so familiar, oughly searched. He had a small revolver | we thought best to return the compliment, and concealed, and at a favorable epportunity shot it was on one of these foraging expeditions that McQueen was taken in.

same in pairs, and often eight or 10 together. I could bring in, and that the course we were enemy. We longed to see them come back to At times they were away for days, and some- to take was over the mountain, a distance of our assistance. It turned out all right, after times only for a few hours; so that no one about 15 miles, to a place near Jefferson, N. C., all. We got a good position about 4 o'clock in utes when a long train of sminulances drove up, man can begin to tell all of the adventures where we would find a couple of rich planta- the afternoon, when the enemy charged us At Cold Harbor I met a citizen who was sent | was also told that a strong guard would be | Finally they had to withdraw, leaving the to our quarters with orders for us to take care furnished me, as the chances were that we ground covered with their dead. I am positive of him. He was with us, I should think, three might have as interview with a company of they lost 10 to our one in this battle. This alry followed in the same direction. I thought | days, when he came over from Gen. Grant's rebs that made their headquarters at this ended the fighting for this day. There was a

He then told me that Grant and Meade had Aside from this guard there were four or five ling. We supposed it was our cavalry, but May, 1862, and when he had it was an artillery not made him take the oath of allegiance; and | mounted boys, who volunteered to go along for | them. when I asked the reason, he said it was not the fun of the occasion. Among this number exacted from him, so that the Confederates was an East Tennesseean who was well ac- was a day or two before we learned of the reten on it, and the map itself was one that our should have no excuse, if they heard of it, quainted with the country and people. He treat, when we received orders to hasten on Topographical Engineers had made of that for confiscating his property. Before I got rode by my side most of the way over, and and join Canby, which took some time. How-vicinity, and was a very good one as far as it through talking with him, I learned he was posted me as to how I would find the places we ever, on the night of the 14th of April we found

successful hardware merchant in Richmond on, and to the left, was the Worth place, a noted few men I could see were all that were left for many years previous to the war; also, that reb, where McQueen and daughter had been we were. Boots and saddles were sounded and he was in the same business; that his mother stopping since our advent into East Tennessee; and sister were both living on Church Hill; also a widow lady by the name of Wagoner, charge the enemy, who in the meantime threw whose home was at Taylorsville.

I found Miss Hamilton a very spirited young Winder was boarding at their house, and that lady, neatly dressed in a suit of homespan goods, of our party were still out. A correspondent of they gave him his board as an equivalent for and apparently ready to fight for Southern the protection he afforded the family. As soon rights, But in her helpless condition, being the 15th of April. one of the fires that the boys had lighted. He as he told me he was from Richmond I bogan alone with her mother and little brother, she inquired what we were. As soon as I told him | feared that they were to be robbed of all should have to visit a nice large corn-crib just good horse.

This trade Miss Hamilton did not like, but I told her it was done as a military necessity, as the mule needed rest and we had to have horses in our business, and if there was any I mounted my horse and rode over. Our re- How the Cavalry Brought a Colored Man difference is the worth of them to present her bill to Uncle Sam along with the corn bill, and if they were loyal people I thought the bill would be paid in due time. I inquired ef Miss Hamilton if there were any rebs in that vicinity, and was told that a company had just left there as we came up, and were likely to return at any time. This proved to be true, for about two hours later, as we had nearly finished loading up at the mill, a company of about 30 | paper. rebs made an attack upon the boys, but were

soon driven back. We started on our return trip, and when about four miles had been made, one of the wagons near the front went down with a broken wheel, which caused a delay of some time. And while here I looked back on the road and saw this Tenuessee soldier and another of the mounted boys coming with two old men, citizens, marching in front of them. One of these old men was McQueen, and this was the way that they were taken in: They had been hid near the road, and saw, as they supposed, the last of us pass, when about an hour later this Tennessee soldier and his comrade, who were dressed as near like robs as anything else, came riding along. McQueen thought them a couple of rebs following us up, and he came out into the read to tell them what he knew of us, but made a fatal mistake, as the Tennessee boys knew him, and told him and his chum to march in front of them, as he was wanted in Tennessee. So we took them along

We did not reach camp until nearly noon the next day, and when about a mile from camp met Capt. Dan Ellis and his men. The Captain said that be had heard that we had a man by the name of McQueen, and he wanted him, as he had been looking for him for some time. Ellis and his men about-faced and rode into

The prisoners were given a trial, and Mc-Queen was given to Ellis to take to the Provost-Marshal's office at Taylorsville. But he never got there. The old man was made to march in front, and perhaps tried to escape, as a volley of shots were heard in camp, and about sunset Capt. Collins and myself rode to the spot where this firing was heard, and there I saw the dead form of a man that in life I think would have resembled Sam McQueen.-D. W. SMEAD, Sergeant, Co. D. 100th Ohio, and First Lieutenant. Co. E, 1st U. S. C. H. A., Essex Junction, Vt.

IN NEW MEXICO. Sibley Invades the Territory, but is Soon

Driven Out of It. OL, LORING, commanding Department mounted rifle regiment, stationed at Fort Union, turned over the Department to Col. Sibley, he being the next in rank, in the Spring of 1861, deserted, and made his way into Texas to join the South. In a few

days Sibley also turned over to Col. Canby, he

Sibley) following Loring. The writer belonged to the above regiment; afterward to 3d U.S. After Sibley had arrived safely in Texas we beard that he was getting up a force to invade the Territory, which turned out to be the fact. He started with about 1,800 or 2,000 men to march up the Rio Grande, which was a wildgoose chase for them. Canby fortified himself at Fort Craig, thinking that the enemy would attack him in the fort. But when they arrived, after a long journey (this was in Februget behind the rear-guard. The Doctor wanted ary, 1862,) they undertook to pass Cauby and proceed to Santa Fe. Canby was compelled to come out and attack him outside the fort, by

> loss of their battery of guns and nearly all the Col. Kit Carson had a regiment of Mexicans supporting the battery, and they ran in confusion and let the guns go to the enemy. ing the dead and wounded to those bloodthirsty rebels, who robbed them of their clothing and even cut off the fingers of Lieut. McRea in

which the Union forces were defeated with the

order to get his rings. The next day the enemy started on their way for Santa Fe, leaving Canby behind. My company was at Fort Union; also, a few squads When the rebels rallied and drove our men No humbug, no deception. Address, J. D. were ordered to Santa Fe to remove the Quar- Philadelphia, or Chicago, San Francisco, New termaster's stores to Fort Union. After re- York, and Toronto, Oat.

emy was now advancing close on us, we were compelled to evacante Santa Fe. A comrade by the name of James Fitzgerald and myself AVING been a faithful reader of the were sent to Denver, Colo., with a dispatch to old soldiers' paper, THE NATIONAL | meet the first Colorado regiment. We were to TRIBUNE, for the past 10 or 12 years, | cross the mountain direct to Denver. On the second day of our journey we encountered snow so deep that we were compelled to change our course. After traveling three days we

from the one we were ordered to take. On the fourth day we overtook them near Fort Union and delivered our message to Col. comrade can afford to do without it, for it is Slough. Then we returned to our company at bard to find a paper that contains a greater di- Las Vegas, on the road from Fort Union to Santa Fe. This force consisted of one company of cavalry and about eight or 10 companies of infantry, numbering about 1,000.

By this time the enemy were in Santa Fe. written by Frank G. Carpenter alone are and about to move on to Fort Union. Camby often one number will contain a whole Camp- Slough, 1st Colo. Cav., and Co. E of the 3d U. fire in itself-speaker, music, refreshments of S. Cav., were sent forward to feel the advance published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE but a all kinds (as we old soldiers who served in East of the enemy. We found them in Apache Tonnessee do not use applejack now), and a Canyon, about 15 miles from Santa Fe. This hearty greeting with some old boy we have was in the afternoon. The Colorado cavalry not met since the Spring of '65. But to were in the advance, and they saw something attempt to give any description of the fighting | the subject of McQueen's capture and taking | like a brass cannon ahead and made a charge for it. They were fired into from the mount-Sometime about March 12, 1865, troops that | ain-side as they passed down the road; some

At this time my company deployed to fight on foot, and came down upon this band and took the whole batch prisoners-about 90 of them. At this time the charging party were returning without accomplishing anything. The Lieutenant, when he returned and found those rebels captured, was so delighted that he took up one of the rebel guns, raised it with both hands by the barrel and brought it with force to the ground, when it went off and killed him. He was the only man killed at this time.

By this time the sun was going down. The

prisoners were then sent back to the rear. We saw two men emerge from the bushes a good distance off with a white flag. We met them, and they said : "You have got the better of us this time, but we will show you something tomorrow." I was sent back to Headquarters with a dispatch to make arrangements about a fought at Glorietta the next day (the 27th of March, 1862). About 10 o'clock of the above date we met the whole rebel force. My company was in the advance. We were a little late in reaching the ridge just above Pigeon's Ranch, and the rebels got the better of us there. We were compelled to fight and fall back the whole day. We were greatly outnumbered, I was notified one evening that my turn had | Col. Slough having sent 400 of our men around come to go out with a few teams and see what a large mountain to get in the rear of the tions and a mill stored with grain, salt, etc. I time and again, and were repulsed every time. truce for 24 hours to bury the dead. They My train consisted 10 army wagons-mule | took advantage of this truce and started for teams; for guard, 40 colored soldiers of my Texas; they did not even wait to give their regiment, and 12 of the 4th Tenu. (white). | dead a decent burial, but piled them away in

Canby and his force had not arrived, and it ourselves in camp with Canby's force at a place The farm to the right was owned by a reb | called Peralto, some distance down the Rio was encamped just agross the river from where in a few minutes everything was in readiness to a few round shot at us. At this time the wind raised and blew a regular burricane, drifting sand in such a way that we were compelled to lie down and wait for it to fall. This was on

The next morning we found the enemy had importuning him to join our party, and he felt that she was greatly overnowered, and gotten the start of us again, and we were obliged to make a forced march in order to the enemy on the other side of the Rio Grande. They were followed in this way for several teams came up; and my Tonnessee soldier days, when they disappeared, and we never the invasion of New Mexico by the rebels.

In conclusion, I will say for my company and myself that we were surprised and delighted to see such a fine lot of officers and men as were the 1st Colo. I am also sure the rebels were surprised but not delighted. Had it not been for their timely arrival we could not have held the place .- John E. Briney, Co. E. 3d ing Lee's army in June, 1863, speculation was near the North Anna River and near the enemy's U. S. Cav., Webster, Md.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

New York Artilleryman Thinks They Should be Recognized. ERMIT me to second the motion of Comrade Graves, Co. A, 12th N. Y. 'Consistency a Jewel." If there is

pled ex-prisoners of war. Yes, comrade, you are right; a "swill barrel," I know, in Salisbury Prison, would not only have been a rare treat for us, but a real | man rode into view, and came towards me so "feast of fat things." Can we ever forget the fast that I had little time for speculation before awful treatment we received in those terrible death-pens? I cannot; and I doubt very much | that he was dressed in a gray uniform; but, as whether those brave boys of Co. G. 5th N. Y. he had no followers, I calculated that one H. A., 2d battalion, who were captured—that | doughboy, with musket and bayouet, was good is, the most of us were-at the battle of Cedar | for one cavalryman. So, as he came near, I

Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. Talk about dead-lines. Why, they were nothing more nor less than sources to entrap | Dismount, was my next order, and he obeyed our poor, starving comrades. I saw several | without a murmur. 'Advance and give the poor comrades shot dead for going innocently | countersign, said I. 'I have no countersign,'

too close to them. ings of our poor boys; for the unfority of us soon as possible.' I escorted him back to regicall a piece of black bread about three or four | with questions. He told me that part of the inches square food, for that was our daily | Confederates were then at York, Pa., and that rations. And for drink we had to dip out of the probability was that the impending fight holes dug in the ground, called "wells," into | would occur at or near Carlisle. He was very became cesspools. Some of our boys very situation. Next morning when we returned to settle. politely asked the rebel officer to let us who camp I told our boys that the current rumor had the necessary strength go out under guard | was at fault; that there would be no battle in and get water for our sick and dying comrades; that vicinity, and, furthermore, that the camalso, to let us get leaves and brush to lay our comrades on. This at first was not allowed, but the Keystone State. Along in the afternoon of was afterwards.

O, no, I can never forget the sad death of my comrade, Wm. Lester, of Co. G. He prayed so about three hours, or until nearly daylight, earnestly that he might be spared to go home; and then up again and away, reaching Emmits-but he died—he was starved to death. Another burg about 5 p. m. of the 30th. Next morning, comrade, named Crump, of our battalion, who used to say, "God will not let the rebs kill me, north bank, the first sounds of the great battle I know:" but, poor fellow, I saw him die by inches. I did all I could to ease his poer, emaciated body, as his pure young soul (for he | was a prophet. Now, I would like to know was only about 17) took its flight to "join | who that scout was." that innumerable company of angels and just men made perfect" in the presence of God, there to join in the "Song of Moses and the of New Mexico, also Colonel of the Lamb."-ALFRED TURNER, Chaplain, John A. Logan Post, G.A.R., Sand Hill, W. Va.

The Parliament of Religious.

[Norristonn Herald.] Mankind is slowly learning that there is much less in mere dogma than was formerly imagined, and that the religion of the future will have less of theology and more of practical good in it; that there may not only be a reconciliation of religious beliefs with scientific teaching, but that all humanity may worship at a common shrine and accept a common faith, unvexed by doubt or distrust, laying aside prejudice and bigotry forever. If the Parliament of Religion at Chicago shall hasten this desirable end even in a slight degree those who conceived and are carrying out the idea will not have labored in vain.

Rheumatism, in Five Sentences. Rheumatism is now recognized as a disease that s caused by disordered blood. It cannot, therefore, be permanently cured by

local applications, any more than the water supply of a city can be improved by work done on a yard hydrant. Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen is the most natural and effective blood purifier lemawa. Their treatment carries, by inhalation, a helpful xcess of oxygen to the lungs, which are thus nat-

raily and immediately enabled to purify a larger amount of blood. The extreme reasonableness of this treatment would make a worsh a trial if only just discovered, but it has been doing the thing for more than 23 years, and relieved rheumatic sufferers by the hundred are glad to tell present sufferers about it. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALER, 1529 Aren St.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE receives each week undreds of communications for publication i the Fighting Them Over and the Picket Sho columns. It is, of course, the desire of the Editor that all worthy ones should appear in print. He slights no one intentionally, but great care must be exercised in the selection and the editing of these manuscripts. It is obvious that the space which can be devoted to this class of matter is so limited that the Editor must confine himself to the publi cation of those which are best suited and most widely interesting to the comrades. Comrades are requested to write as often as they choose, but very plainly, briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper, and with each subject on a separate sheet. The briefer a communication is the sooner space can be found for it. Copies of important articles should be kept, in case of accidental loss.]

Chancellorsville.

TOHN HALEY, Co. I, 17th Me., Saco, Me., writing in regard to Col. Hamlin's articles in recent issues, says that the Colonel talks more like an ex-rebel than a Union man. The writer was in Hayman's Brigade, Birney's Division, Sickles's Corps, and was present with his company May 2d and 3d. "And until I read Col. Hamlin's articles," he continues, "I had been simple enough to believe that our corps did do some very creditable work in those days. I was ustained in that opinion by Gens, Sickles, Birney, Doubleday, Swinton, the Count of Paris, and even Gen. Howard himself, to say nothing of Pleasonton, Hooker, and many others. But I have lived to learn that this is all a myth, and now I am beginning to think that the Third Corps 'wasn't in it' at all, and I think that one more article from the source mentioned will convince me that there was no fighting at Chancellorsville. If this iconoclast keeps on truce. If I remember right the battle was Corps did all that was done, and it is only we shall begin to think that the Eleventh his great modesty which prevents him from claiming this other than by inference." William Liverman, Co. H. 3d Me., Gardiner, Me., has read about the midnight charge of

the Third Corps May 2, 1863. As he was Color-Sergeant of his regiment, he wishes to dony Cal. Hamlin's statement that the 3d Me. lost its colors. The colors are now in the Statehouse men, and came out with 19 able for duty. at Augusta. Wm. E. Cole, Co. K, 5th N. J., Farmingdale,

N. J., writes of what he knows of the woundof shell were fired. None of these shells come staff as Aid. on the Plank road, as described by Hamlin. After piling our ammunition we returned, passed the Chanceller House, and turned to the left on U. S. Ford road, about half way to the White House, and camped until morning on our camp-ground, where we were awaiting orders to unload our ammunition. We were told in the morning our pickets had shot Stonewall Jackson where we had piled our ammunition that night. It was said Jackson and his escort were advancing to review his picketline, and was not aware he was so close to our picket-line, when they were fired into by Gen. Berry's pickets. It was reported Jackson fell from his horse, was picked up and laid by the side of the Plank read until they carried him to the rear. He died from that wound. There was terrific fighting next morning by sunrise, lasting all day until we recrossed our pontoon bridge."

Who Was He?

C. W. McKay, Fergus Falls, Minn., writes: When the Army of the Potomac was followrife as to where the great battle of the cam-NATIONAL TRIBUNE. See our offer in this Eleventh Corps reached Middletown and turned camp between Middletown and the foot of the his picket-line nearly on a line with the Rene | let off. Monument, Lieut, Col. D. B. Allen, who was in Cav., in the article in a recent is ue. | command of the regiment, went down the road towards Funkstown and established a videt of ex-soldiers who deserve the recog- post about 80 rods in advance of his main line. nition of our great and good Government more | It fell to my lot to be the one whom Cel. Allen than another it certainly is the poor old crip- left in charge of that post. About sundown I was startled by the quick galloping of a horse far down the road in my frent, around a bend. After a few moments' waiting a single horsehe had reached halting distance. I observed brought my gun to a charge and commanded him to 'Halt!' which he immediately did. said he; 'but I am a Union scout, and want to No one can adequately describe the suffer- be conducted to your Corps Headquarters as comrades beforehand. which the filth of the camp did run, and they willing to talk, and gave me a good idea of the one may desire in looking for a location to paign would probably culminate on the soil of that day, which was June 29, we struck camp and marched to Frederick, where we rested after crossing Marsh Creek, as we ascende reached our ears, and as they grew more and more distinct the boys admitted that for once I

Information Asked and Given. Henry Hudson, Co. E. 17th Mich., writes: "After the battle of Jackson, Miss., a number of the boys and I were ordered to report to Medical Headquarters and be ready to march at 3 o'clock the next morning. We found we were to carry eight wounded men upon stretchers. The distance was to be from Jackson to Milldale Church, near the Yazoo River, 48 miles. Well, we marched until 10 o'clock the next night, and the next morning thereafter our shoulders were so blistered and sore that the doctor ordered us to be relieved and the eight men to be carried the rest of the way in an ambulance; a trip on which two of the comrades

died. I want to hear from the survivors by

letter.' W. M. Neece, Co. I, 6th Mo. Cav., La Porte. Colo., writes: "At the battle of Sabine Crossroads, La., on April 8, 1864, I, with two howitzers of the 6th Mo. Cav., was posted just to the right of the one road which led to the slaughter-pen, and just at the east side of the open space, with the rebel army, on the west side, in full view, and, as well as I remember, the 83d Ind. on our immediate right, which was the extreme right of our line of battle that day. A few minutes before our retreat from the field, and while we were giving the enemy double doses of canister at short range, one of this Indiana regiment got a little in advance of and almost in front of one of our howitzers, and seemed to be doing his best to stop the row. I went to this man and requested him to keep clear of our fire; to stand behind a large pine tree near, and he could do as much good and be much safer. The poor fellow moved out of our range, but did not secon to want any tree in his way. Soon the rout began, and a Captain came from our right and told us to limber up and get away, as the

ST. JACOBS OIL

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SWELLINGS, NEURALGIA.

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rebs were flanking us and his regiment was falling back. About this time this soldier near us lay down, and when we got ready to pull out I went to this man myself, put my foot against him, and told him we were retreating. But he was dead. Evidently his comrades did not know he was killed at that time; perhaps don't to-day. If any comrade lost a friend on that day that can't be accounted for, I will answer any letter sent me on the subject."

The 77th III. Was There. J. C. Batrum, Co. D. 77th Hi., Chenca, Ill., disputes T. C. Jenes's statement in the issue of March 16 that the 77th III, at Vicksburg never got nearer to the fort than the first ravine. The writer says the flag of his regiment was the only flag planted on the fort that day, and it lies buried in the ditch where it was put by the prisoners of the regiment to this day. The 77th Ill, charged with nine companies, viz., A, D. F. I. C. H. E. K and G. Twenty-four were taken prisoners in the ditch. Three men of Co. D were killed trying to climb over into the fort. Four of Co. D were taken prisoners. Five of Co. D got out of the ditch, Private Martin Hoagland lay all night in the ditch with a bullet-hole through his lungs and wrist, and died several days afterward. The writer was less than 10 feet from Col. Stone when he was shot through the arm, and Col. Dunlap was shot through the head. Col. D. P. Grier, commanding the 77th Ill., was less than four feet from either of the other Coloucls. The writer was less than 10 feet from the ditch when he received a builet through his right arm, for which he is now getting \$2 per month pension. Co. D went into the charge with 38

Death of Gen. Morgan.

John J. Douglas, Brevet Major, (address not ing of then, Jackson at Chancellorsville. He given, says that in the issue of Feb. 23, Capt. says: "I, with others, was on that night at 11 A. L. Soule, 10th Mich. Cav., in speaking of the or 12 o'clock unloading our boxes of ammuni- rabel Gen. Morgan's death at Greeneville, tion on the right hand of the Plank road, near | Tonu., states in effect that Gen. Alvin C. Gil-Gen. Berry's picket-line, some distance above lem, on Sept. 3, 1864, ranked as Captain, not as the Chancellor House. I noticed as we passed | Colonel, for he wore the uniform and insignia along this road that our artillery, some 20 of an lufantry Captain until he put on his pieces or more, was in position. We were shoulder the stay of a full-fledged Brigadier. ordered to unlose on the right hand of the The writer belonged to Gillem's regiment, the Plank road in the edge of the piece of woods. It 10th Tenn., for more than two years. Gillem was quite dark. While piling up those boxes | had been a Captain of Artillery in the Regulars, we heard just ahead of us horsemen approach- but had not wors a Captain's uniform since when it came nearer our pickets fired into | uniform. Gillem was Colonel of the 10th Tenu. that cavalry, which caused a general stampede from May 13, 1862, until Aug. 17, 1863, when among the horsemen and a sudden halt. As he was appointed Brigadier-General and Adjusoon as this took place a volley of musketry | tant-General of the State of Tennessee. Col. was fired from nearly opposite us on the left | J. K. Miller, to whom Capt, Soule makes referhand of the Plank road, in a piece of woods, into | ence, was made Colonel of the 13th Tenn. Cav. our picket-line. Immediately our batteries Oct. 5, 1863, one year, four months and 22 days opened on the woods. We judged our batteries after Col. Gillem was commissioned as were about 300 yards from us. Several rounds Colonel. The writer was on Gen. Gillem's

An Act of Bravery.

J. B. Simpson tells of an act of bravery performed by a dismounted cavalryman at Snicker's Ford, near the close of the fight, after the infantry had recrossed the river. Col. Thoburn called for a volunteer to go for a regimental fing left by some infantry organization on the field between the lines, in full view of our men, and covered by the fire of the rebs, and a lively fire at that. A man from the right of the line jumped the fence and crawling on his bands and knees was unseen by the rebs until he seized the flag and started on the return trip, which was made in less than double-quick, with the air full of bullets. Strange to say, he was uninjured. This affair must have been witnessed by hundreds from the east bank of

One of His Experiences. Edward W. Dayton, Co. D. 36th Wis., Blue Earth City, Minn., tells how he was captured by the rebs when going for rations May 24, 1864, lines. He watched his chance, and escaped paign would be fought. After crossing the Po- when the rebs ordered him to mount a horse, Do you want a better watch than your grand- tomac River it was expected that the two and managed to hide in a ditch, for it was pitch father carried, for nothing? If so, send us a armies would meet at or near the old Antietam dark. Although he came near being bit sevclub of only five yearly subscribers to Tirk field. This theory was strengthened when the eral times by the rebel bullets, his enemies at length gave up the search. The writer wantowards South Mountain. The corps went into dered about all night; in the morning ran into Sleeper's battery, and finally reached his commountain. The 154th N. Y. was sent forward pany about 9 e'clock. He came near being to eccupy Crampton's Gap and picket the crest strong up by the thumbs for straggling, but as of the mountain. After making his headquar- he proved to be the only man of the detail that ters at the large white house and establishing | weat after ratious who had reported he was

The Bridgeport Explosion. H. Lund, Major, 16th Ill., St. Joseph, Mo., says of the Bridgeport explosion that there was only one such, and that it occurred on Sept. 30, 1863. His brigade lost 27 killed and wounded; his company lost one killed and two wounded.

Isaiah Mills, Co. C, 39th Ind., Lewis, Okla., was also an eye-witness of the explosion, and knews of but one which took place at the time stated above, and his statements agree substantially with those of other comrades recently

The Old Sougs.

A. E. Black, 912 East Capitel street, Washington, D. C., wants some comrade to send him by mail a copy of the poem "Old Glory," He thanks the comrades beforehand. William Simmons, 1432 Wharton street, Philadelphia, wants by mail the words of the song "The Exile of Erin." He thanks the

Homes for Settlers. Elmer Sturdevant, Wichita, Iowa, wants to hear by letter from comrades in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri in regard to climate, prices of land, and any information that

Samuel McKissen, Co. B. 56th Pa., Seneca, Mo., wants to correspond with comrades in Virginia, with the same object in view as the above. Any of our boys can get five of their friends

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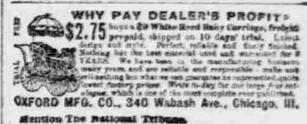


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